NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

SPFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS.

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THE WALLY HEKALD counts per copy—M per commun.

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NO NOTICE taken of the symmum sommunications. We do
not return those rejected.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed overy day.

Volume XIX......No. 20

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-UNGLE TOR'S CARIN. BROAD WAY THEATER, Breadway-Donestic Econe

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-How to MAKE HOME HAVIY-OUR BUST SOCIETY ONE THOUSAND MILLI-

NATIONAL THEATER, Chatham street-Afternoon and Syming-Uncle Ton a Capital

WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway-Bacheton of ARTS -PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS - MORE BLUNDERS THAN UNE.

AMERICAN MUSEU W- AGERDOON-HOP O' MY THUMS

BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIANESE TWINS AND WILL CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Bread-

WOOD'S MINSTRUS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buckley's Krindrian Opera Troupe. BANVARD'S GEORGMA, 506 Broadway-Pakorana ov

BHENISH GALLERY, 603 Broadway-Day and Evening. SIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVENANT INSTITUTE, 650 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL 63 Broadway-PERHAM'S GIFF EX-

ROPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-JONES' PANTOSCOPE. SRYAN GALLERY OF CURISTIAN ART-843 Broad

New York, Saturday, January 31, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WELLT HERALD The United States mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Com stock, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

MRW YORK HERALD will be reserved at the following places be Europe :-Lavenroot-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street

LONDON—Edwards, Saudford & Co., No. 17 Cornbill Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street PARE-Livingston, Wells & Do., 8 Place de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at a quarter to eleve

elelock this morning. The WEERLY BERALD (printed in French and English)

will be published at half-past nine e'elock this morn ing. Hingle copies, in wrappers, sixpense.

By telegraph from Halifax we have a startlin rumor of another awful shipwreck. It is said that the emigrant brig Mary Jane, from London for this port, went ashore near Jedore Ledge, and that out of one hundred and fifty persons on board, only six were saved. The report needs confirmation.

According to the report of the proceedings in the House and the despatch from our correspondent, the interest in the question of the democratic warfare of this State is daily becoming more intense. When Mr. Cutting yesterday rose to reply to the remarks ot Mr. Hughes on the day previous, the excitement was so great among the members who clustered around him that extra seats had to be brought in for their accommodation. Mr. C. was followed by Mesers. Westbrook, Hiram Walbridge, who made his maiden speech, and Mr. Perkins, whose address was of a very finniy character. All these speakers being from this State, the reporters have given them very fully. Gen. Walbridge, it will be observed, shunned local issues and based his argument on broad nutional grounds.

On referen e to the proceedings in the State Senate yesterday it will be seen that the bill for the suppression of intemperance, though announced as the first business in order, was not called up. Really this locks rather bad for the prospects of the measure. For the minutes of th proceedings, together with copies of the proposed usury law, the reply of the Presidents of the Hads a River and Harlem Railroad Companies to resolutions of inquiry, and the list of the appointments of Canal Collectors, &c., see our special despatches and appointments are said to be very unsatisfactory to a large number of the whigs, many of whom openly threaten to withdraw their allegiance to the part and join the national democrats.

We elsewhere publish another letter from our correspondent relative to the railroad difficulties at Erie. All was quiet at last advices, but it was unknown how long the strong-minded females, whi had usurped the place of the other sex, would con sent to remain so. The Pennsylvania State Senate has unanimously passed the bill repealing the charter of the Franklin Canal Company, whose line of railroad appears to have been one of the chief causes of trouble.

All honor is being done to the rescuers of the San Francisco passengers in Boston, as will be seen by the articles in another column. Nearly five thousand dollars have been raised in that city for presentation to the noble seamen through whose instrumentality so many persons were enabled to return to their friends. In connection with this matter we observe that resolutions were yesterday introduced into our State Senate, preparatory to tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Captains Crighton, Low and Stouffer.

The crew of the wrecked ship Singapore, from this port for Antwerp, have arrived at Liverpool, N. S., in the British bark Sylph.

Albany appears to be overrun with burglars just at this time. On Thursday night, a dry goods store was robbed of some five thousand dollars worth of goods making a loss of goods to the value of about eight thousand dollars that have been stolen within the last ten days.

The Pope's Nuncio is to leave our shores in the steamship Baltic to day. On reference to the translation of an extra issued from the office of a German paper in this city, it will be seen that it is proposed to have a grand indignation procession to-day, the performance to conclude with the burning of an effigy on the dock as the steamer is about leaving.

arren Wood, the murderer of Mr. Williams, the pedlar, was executed at Catskill yesterday. In his last declaration on the scaffold, he acknowledged that he shot Mr. W., but, at the same time, declared that some of the witnesses against him perjured

A lively debate came off in the Board of Aldermen last evening, on a resolution directing the Commis sioner of Streets and Lamps not to enter into any contract, until further directed, for lighting the streets, piers and wharves from dark till daylight every night in the year, as anthorized by an act of the late Common Council. This propositition was adopted by a vote of eleven to nine. It would thus appear that the Aldermen, by a small majority, are disposed to keep our citizens groping about for a while longer in the dark, perfectly at the mercy of the lawless ruffians who may desire to take life or property, and whose unp ished outrages, night after night, have so long dis graced the records of our city. Will the Council men concur in this movement? It is contended with what truth those who read the daily journals well know, that darkness not only encourages te jeepardize life and limb by falling into newly dug cellar ways, through rickety gratings, over piles of building materials, and into pit-falls of every description, which are, in eight cases out of ten, left unguarded either by railings er lamps, by careless building, paving, and sewer contractors. In the Board of Councilmen business was somewhat obstructed by the antipathy manifested by the reerm and anti-reform members. It seemed as though ese gentlemen took particular delight in opposing everything that emanated from their political adversaries. A large amount of routine business was transacted in both boards, for the details of which, a well as of the debates, the reader is referred to the official and special reports.

The proceedings in some of the local courts yesterday, were of rather more than usual importance, The Court of General Sessions adjourned for the term, after having disposed of a large amount of business. In the course of the day the Grand Jury finished their presentment to the Court, accompanied by an interesting communication from the District Attorney concerning the law of ball. It is averred that one of the chief drawbacks to good order and the administration of justice is the insufficient manner in which persons accused of high crimes are admitted to bail, perjory and forgery being not unfre quently resorted to for the purpose of procuring what is denominated " straw bail." in order to shield accused persons from the necessity of answering for their misdeameanors. Judge Morris, of the Supreme Court, having granted a stay of proceedings in the case of the Ninth ward rioters, the Recorder in formed them that they could depart until again notified to appear, through their counsel.

A most revolting tragedy occurred at Southing ton, Conn., last Thursday morning. A Mr. Finch, while probably laboring under mental aberration proceeded to the room of his daughter, an idiot about twenty years of age, and cut her throat with a razer while she lay asleep, after which he performed the same horrible operation on himself. Both fied almost immediately.

Some two hundred boats, having on board a large number of emigrants in a destitute condition, are waiting at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Teams were crossing the latter river on the ice, at St. Louis, on Thursday.

We publish in another column a list of all those foreign exhibitors at the New York Crystal Palace to whom the juries have lately awarded medals, or who have been "honorably mentioned." The reader will find it highly interesting.

Mr. Bayard Taylor lectured last evening before the members of the Mercantile Library Association and a large audience upon Japan and Loo Choo. This was the first of the second course of lectures delivered under the apspices of this society. Our report i crowded out.

In addition to much other interesting realing, our inside pages contain letters from Messrs. Edward N. Dickerson and H. H. Day, relative to Colt's patent, &c.

The Niagara is greatly overdue at Halifax, with one week's later Epropean news.

General Pierce's Administration-Its Fatal Effects upon the Country.

It was a frequent remark of John C. Calhoun, during the last lingering days of his existence as he was moved from his bed to his chair and from his chair to his bed, in his boarding house on Capitel Hill, that although the compromise scheme then pending before the Senate would pass, and might be satisfactory to the country for a year or two, no peace, no lasting friendship, no permanent alliance between the North and the South, would be secured. And his reason for this apprehension was, that the corrupting influences of the spoils would so far demoralize the political parties of the North and the South that in their squabbles for the public plunder the government and the Union would be finally torn to pieces. "Corrup tion and the spoils," said the dying statesmanlooking into the future with the clear vision o a prophet-"corruption and the spoils will be the ruin of this country; and one day its effects will be felt when the grass shall grow in the deserted streets of New York."

The developements which we have made sublic concerning the intrigues and frauduent devices through which General Pierce was elected, and his administration was brought into power, and which afford the re quired solution to the free soil and secession coalition in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in the materials of the administration party throughout the country, are almost enough to impress the tearful prediction of Mr. Calhoun upon the mind as the words of inspiration. Looking to the past, and casting about us with an eye to the future, we are startled with the fear that the worst may be realized even before this generation shall have passed from the stage. The prodigious accumulation of the spoils. the universal spirit of corruption which pervades all parties and all cliques at Washington rallying around the Cabinet, among the press-gaug. among the lobby-forces, and in Congress, seem clearly to indicate that we are entering upon a phaze of political action and demoralization which will soon carry the government and the country into the high road to dissolution and

destruction. Nebraska territorial bills have introduced : new apple of discord into the Senate. Mexican treatieshave be a made which can only tend further to involve and complicate the trouble, while the disbursement of the spoils has ripened the spirit of discord in both sections of the Union for the most reckless and desperate agitation. Amidst this gloomy prospect we look in vain for relief to the administration, or to the heterogeneous elements supporting it in either house of Congress. They are banded together upon the "cohesive power of public plunder;" they form in the mass, including patent agents, railroad agents, and all other drammers of the lobby, a mighty and unscrupulous conspiracy for the spoils amounting to \$500.

The compromises of the constitution. State

rights the rights of the South the principles which hold this Union together, are all moonshine with this hungry army of spoilsmen. A single test, fairly made between principles and plunder, in our New York election, has shown that in this State there is still a preponderance of the democratic party in favor of principles But they are whistled down the wind by the Cabinet organ and by Congress. If a New York national democrat rises in the House to plead the supremacy of those principles which are the only security of the South, the abolitionists of the North and the spoils statesmen of the South join in the hue and cry to bunt him down. He is despised, he is avoided, he is cut adrift as an enemy of the administration, and the outside spoilsmen scan him with scorn and derision. The tendency of such a state of things can only be to unlimited corruption on all sides, and to all the train of evils and disasters which follow in its wake. It will make the whole northern free States, antislavery in less than two years.

We believe that the present imbroglio and confusion of affairs at Washington, resulting from the spoils coalition in the Cabinet, in Congress and the lobby, will rapidly produce such a revival of the anti-slavery agitation as we have never yet ventured to dream of in our por dyiem, brutality and robbery, but has a tendency gloomiest anticipations. The tide is rising now,

and though disregarded by the busy spoilsmen will soon startle them with the rush of its heavy breakers against the frail bulwarks of the South Look at the facts of our political history for the last three or four years. A national convention of the democratic party, professing the largest devotion to the constitution and the rights of the South, driven to the last extremity from the wranglings among the spoilsmen, pitches upon a Presidential candidate who, upon a cross-examination, is proved to be an ally of Martin Van Buren and his partisans in all their anti-slavery movements from 1848 to 1851-a candidate who is pre-committed to the New York free soilers and cannot escape. We have made our specifications, and they are facts which cannot be denied. On the other hand the whigs place their nominee upon substantially the same constitutional platform as the other side; but his more active Northern organs ride over his platform, "spit upon it and execrate it." The Union sentiment of the country comes to the rescue, and the democratic candidate triumphs upon the principles of which he is held to be the reliable champion. But our late disclosures show that the democratic Baltimore convention perpetrated a fraud upon the country in the nomination of General Pierce, and that in his election, as one of their secret partisans, the free soil Van Buren dynasty has been restored to power.

This outrage, this fraud upon public opinion was first betrayed in the composition of the pre sent Cabinet, was more fully disclosed in the subsequent distribution of the spoils and the improved construction of the Baltimore platform by the Cabinet organ, and has been at length completely established in the discovery of the free soil correspondence of General Pierce. running back to the Buffalo platform of 1818. With such antecedents the Cabinet spoils coalition of free soilers and secessionists, and the spoils alliance of the Cabinet, Congress and the lobby, cease to be a mystery. They are the consistent results of pre-existing causes and obligations from which there was no safe metaod

of escape. Events go on. Time stops for nothing. Manifest destiny shapes out its decrees, rain or shine. A revolution takes place. The dominant party in New York breaks into pieces-Seward slips in between the fragments and regains his ascendancy in the State. He rises upon the free soil basis of the administration. The old line democrats of the national Union stamp are set aside. They go to Washingtonthey are struck down as traitors to the common cause of the spoilsmen. The leading Southern democrats of the House, and the leading democratic organs of the South, from the once conservative Richmond Enquirer to the late central organ of red hot secessionists-the Charleston Mercury-are all of the same mind. The true platform of the party is the administration, the Cabinet coalition, and the House and the lobby coalition for the spoils. What care the modern journals and the modern statesmen of the South for abolition agitators, or the slavery question, with five hundred millions of the spoils in the opposite scale! Shoot the deserters, whip in the refractory-there must be harmony over the plunder.

We are still drifting onward. The laxity, the oggy looseness and confusion of affairs at Washngton, on all questions except the spoils, foreshadow nothing but evil. The fraud of the late Presidential election is producing its legitimate fruits. We have shown that the monstrous amal gamation of cliques and parties under this administration, the painfully ludicrous division of the offices, the rapacious conspiracy for the five hundred millions of the public plunder, are the results of good and sufficient causes. The mischief thickens. There is a storm brewing. It is inevitable. A foul atmosphere can only be cleansed by thunder and lightning. The spoils politicians of the South may echo the taunts of Gerrit Smith in the House against the national Union men of the bedy-the Cabinet organs of the South may cry out peace, peace-but there is no peace!" The anti-slavery factions of the North will seize the golden opportunity for renewed action-the Northern Union men who have resisted them thus far with success, being trampled down by the South, will leave the field open to the enemy. All parties in the North will shape themselves. more or less, to the anti-slavery platform ; and our Southern friends will only wake up from their dreams of the spoils to meet a combined assault upon the institution of slavery which may drive them to the fearful hazards of secession and revolution.

Such is the drift of the wind and the tide. Corruption and confusion are the natural consequences of attempting to establish a fraud upon the country in the election of General Pierce. a free soiler, for President. But the work will go on to the end. This Congress will do nothing but wrangle for the spoils, while all parties, all factions in the North are preparing to rush into anti-slavery and convulsion. The sweeping corruptions involved in the five hundred millions of the public plunder will swallow up everything. Resistance will be useless till the spoils are secured. But the reaction, when it comes, will be terrible. Hurrying as we are, to a life or death struggle upon the slavery question, we can already realize the full import of Mr. Calhoun's prophetic declaration, that "corruption and the spoils will be the ruin of the country." What a contrast between this picture and the public expectations of a year ago! The revolution of 52 has proved an abortion, and there must be another revolution, be the consequences what they may. Corruption and the spoils will usher

General Gadsden's Trenty-A Look at the Land-The True Policy of Mantfest Des-

We have at length authoritative information. which is not denied by the Preside a or the Cabinet organ, of General Gadsden's treaty. According to the terms of this treaty we acquire a slip of territory on the south side of the Gila river of some sixty thousand square miles sufficient for a State one-third larger in its superficial extent than New York or nearly equal in size to the State of Virginia. We pay for this piece of ground, which includes the disputed Mesilla country, twenty millions of dollars-three millions on the ratification, and the rest in regular instalments through a period of fifteen months, excepting five millions reserved to indemnify the Garay Company for the surender of their Tehuantepec claims and other claimants. We are relieved of the burden of guarding the Mexican frontiers against the Indians-a duty enjoined upon us by the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo-and we have the option of paying down the whole amount of the purchase money at once, if we desire it, which is an unusual privilege.

Sancho Panza scorned to look a gift horse in

the mouth; but when we pay a round equivaent for the animal in hard cash we are entitled to subject him to a close inspection. Let us, then, take a look at this land, and see what we

have made of Santa Anna by the bargain. The territory proposed to be ceded to the United States for the said twenty millions, (including contingents,) lies in the departments of Chihuahua and Sonora, and between El Paso of the Rio Grande on the east and the Gulf of California on the west, being about six hundred miles long and about one hundred and twenty miles wide in the middle, though not over fifty miles wide at either end. That is to say, the new line which runs down into Mexico from the Gila river, a hundred and twenty miles or so in the centre, runs up at either end to within fifty miles of the present boundary. By this arrangement Mexico retains the village of El Paso on the Rio Grande on the east, and elbows us out of the Gult of California on the west It appears that Gen. Gadsden had put in a projet for a straight line west to the Gulf of California, thence down the same to the Pacific, which would give us the whole of the long peninsula between the Gulf and the Pacific; but on the 16th of December this was peremptorily refused. On the 17th, however, Santa Anua put in his projet, as described above; and thinking it no doubt a petty good beginning, Gen. Gadsden closed in with the offer, and lest Mexico accordingly to lay the business before our Cabinet and the Senate, in all its important lights and bearings in reference to the interests of Santa Anna and the policy of manifest destiny. From the fact, however, that the projet comes from the other side, we think it should be called Santa Anna's treaty with Gen. Gadsden, and not Gen. Gadsden's treaty with Mexico.

Now let us see what this new slip of wild and, nearly as large as the State of Virginia, is practically worth.

Our present boundary with Mexico west from the Rio Grande is mainly down the channel of the Gila, nearly the whole course of which is through a labyrinth of barren, volcanie mountains, of the most hideous ruggedness and desolation. South of this river and the mountain chain through which it passes the country is chiefly an elevated table land, plentifully sprinkled over with short mountain ridges, isolated peaks and buttes, rising abruptly from the plains, but not interfering materially with the general gradient through the whole region for a railroad. The "one thing needful," therefore, which we shall acquire with this new strip of Mexican soil will be an available southern route for the Pacific railroad, through a comparatively open country of lofty table lands and sandy plains, with no mountain barriers to cross, no rivers to bridge, no tunnels to cut, no snow, and an easy grade from the frontiers of Arkansas, through Texas and New Mexico, via the general direction of Cooke's wagon route, to the Pacific Ocean.

This Pacific railroad route is all that we gain and all that was intended to be given with the land. The boundary cuts us off from the rich silver mines of Chihuahua on the east, and from those rich mineral mountains which overshadow the Gulf of California in the west. Santa Anna reserves these and the Gulf at the peninsula of Lower California, but gives us a deep cut, like the segment of a pie, into the heart of the desert of Sonora, (God bless vou!) for our Pacific railroad. The country is substantially desert in its character-very much in its geo. graphical aspects like the wilderness travelled over by the Israelites in their march to the Promised Land, though in some parts not quite so destitute of grass and water.

When Gen. Kearny, in September, 1846, moved westward from the Rio Grande with his army for California, he took the Gila route with his dragoons: but that labyrinth of mountains being impassable for the baggage, Col. Cooke, with the wagon train, was compelled to debouch to the south, and pass round through this comparatively open country of Santa Anna's new treaty. His report of the route he traversed, and subsequent explorations, have established the idea that a railroad may be built by the same detour without any material natural obstruction. But for any other purpose the new territory is only the addition of son sixty thousand square miles of comparative deserts to the five hundred thousand of the same sort acquired by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo.

Looking at the map of Col. Cooke's trail we

see streams occasionally; but they run only a short distance before they are lost in the sand. At different camps we read such notes as these: Water sinks-water by digging-no waterwater for fifty animals-dry lake-no mountains visible in these directions (to the south)--lost in the sand (a small river) Black water creek-no water-San Pedro river-deserted rancho-canone (or defile)-Indian villages-next camp no waterand so on-dry run-no water-no wa ter-small water hole in the rocks-dry creek-no water-rain water pools-except in the spots and directions indicated the traveller is continually surrounded by isolated mountains and short ridges. Such are the notes upon Cooke's map, and the exceptions to the isolated mountains are only at two points along a journey of some seven hundred miles.

Col. Cooke further describes this country as destitute of timber, excepting the stunted pines and cedars on the mountains-as destitute of white inhabitants except one settlement along his route, (Tueson, of five hundred souls,) but abounding in cattle-stealing Indians at the western end, near the Gila. The table lands and lower plains produce a wild grama grass, upon which cattle fatten in winter; but from the summer droughts, and the general absence of living water for the greater part of the year, it is simply out of the question to make either a free State or a slave State out of this territory, as far as population is concerned, for a century to come.

We must say, then, that if General Gadsden has done well in cancelling the eleventh article of the treaty of 1848, which binds us to protect the Mexican frontiers against our filibustering Indians, and if he has done better in purchasing for twenty millions, all told, a really available route for the Pacific railroad, Santa Anna has done still better, yes, a great deal better, than Gadsden. He has sold a tract of wild land of no earthly account to Mexico, mainly without water, without timber, and without people-except the Apaches-for a good round sum of ready money. The first payment will enable him to set up

as Emperor in a style which, though not quite equal to that of Louis Napoleon, will completely eclipse the Emperor of Hayti. The next two or three payments will unable him to muster and equip a respectable army, when he can afford to pick a quarrel with General Pierce, make a respectable campaign or twe, and then sell out, in another Gadsden treaty, a still larger tract of the wild lands of northern Mexico, including the peninsula of Lower California, and all the gold and silver mines therein, and all the pearl fisheries of the Gulf. By this process the Mexican empire may be kept upon its legs for twenty years to come, steadily diminishing in size, but. pari passu, eteadily improving in its finances-a very important consideration. At this rate, by the time our Southern boundary shall pass within sight of the Mexican capital it will have become the proudest imperial city in the world, (the New World,) from the simple process of exchanging wild lands, wild cattle, and wild Indians for California gold. And the new mines of gold, silver and copper, which in our next treaty or two we shall acquire, and our practical methods of working them, will enable us with every succeeding treaty to pay a good many more millions for the next slice-Thus, after all. Gen. Gadsden has furnished the key to the knotty question of manifest destiny. It is to take a little at a time, and pay as you go. It may be objected to, that this ready money

to Santa Anna is only for the equipment of his army, which he will turn against us; but what's the odds? Is there not at this moment a bill before Congress for the extension of Colt's patent, whereby he may be enabled to furnish from his London factory the British army with his revolvers? And if we can atford to arm John Bull surely we need not stickle in furnishing the sinews of war to Santa Anna. And what if the country acquired by General Gadsden is merely an elbow the desert, adapting the boundary to the curve of Cooke's wagon route? Is not that enough? Does it not give us a comparatively level route to the Pacific-and, best of all, a perfectly dry route, and through a country where there is no danger of any steamboat opposition or a rival railroad? It does. Let the treaty, then, be ratified, and let us shell out to Santa Anna his share of the five hundred millions of the public plunder. Is not this the true policy of "manifest destiny?"

THE NEBRASEA QUESTION-THE GROUND-SWELL RISING .- The following call for a public meeting promulgated yesterday, and still in circulation for signatures, indicates the rising of another groundswell upon the slavery ques-

NO INFRINGEMENT OF PLIGHTED FAITH !- NO VIC-LATE N GP THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE!
Merchants, mechanics, and citizens of New York
generally, without distinction of party, who would
preserve inviolate the Missouri compromise, are invited to meet at

on — evening, the — of January, to prote against the project now pending is the Senate the United States for the repeal of that section of the Missouri act which forever prohibits slave in the territories lying north of 36 degrees and minutes.

in the territories lying north of 30 degrees and 30 minutes.

Walter R. Jones, Market Se on, Samuel J. Beebe.
A. P. Halsey, A. P. Halsey, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Olson, J. O. Jones, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, Charlas a Strong, J. W. Goodridge & Co. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, J. L. Ecchemill. Howen A McNames, J. J. L. Ecchemill.

This indignation at the prospect of carrying slavery, (according to the Nebraska territoria) bill of Senator Douglas.) above the Missouri line of 36 30 may be natural enough; but the parties to this call seem to forget that the Missouri compromise line was first invaded by refusing the line of 36 30 in the admission of California. The people of the State had defined its boundaries down to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; they had excluded the South from the whole of it; and Congress took them in at their word, casting out every attempt at making the line of 36 30-or 36. or 35-the southern boundary of the State. They gave the South not a square inch of California, though one-half of it lies below the Missouri compromise line.

Now, Senator Douglas only proposes to change the saddle to the other horse, by leaving all or Nebraska territory above the line of 36 30 and leaving the people of open to the South the territory to do as they like in the exclusion or admission of slavery upon the formation of their State constitution hereafter. He proposes to give them the same privilege that was allowed to the people of California of deciding the question for themselves, without regard to the Missouri line. His bill is adapted to the compromises of 1850, which have superseded the

Missouri compromise. Well, the trouble is beginning-the issue is the vital issue of slavery or no slavery-the ar! mistice is ended-the bugle sounds to arms. The abolitionists of the North will enter the field united and enthusiastic from having the Cabinet at their back. What will the Congress sional spoilsmen of the South do in Congress

That's the question. WHO WRITES THE EXPRESS!-The Express is in high feather at the notion that one of its articles has got into the HERALD. It parades the fact ostentatiously before the public, and obviously expects an increase of circulation to follow so startling a proof of improvement in its editorial columns. Sustained as the Express is, by wholesale piracy from other papers, never buying anything it can steal or beg, and regularly dependent on the HERALD for the bulk of its news-as was seen on the occasion of the San Francisco disaster and the Mexican treaty -we can quite understand the joy with which it fancied we were about to retaliate in kind and give to the Express articles some sort of publicity. Such, however, is not the case. The author of the article which the Express accuses us of stealing from its columns is not the editor of the Express, nor any of his aids, but Mr. Edward Cunard, better known in this city as the agent of a line of ocean steamships than as a writer for the press. On Monday last Mr. Cunard, whose employers have been sufferers by the present revenue laws, penned a statement of their defects, and! handed it simulta neously to the Express and HERALD. The former, of course, jumped at the offer of an article which was to cost nothing; and suffering, as usual, under a superabundance of room and a scarcity of matter, published Mr. Cunard's statement in full the very next morning as the leading article in the paper. It so happened that the Herald had at the time news from Europe, additional details of the San Francisco disaster, accounts of the Erie riots and of the Bedini disturbances, &c. to publish, and Mr. Cunard's statement laid over till Thursday. It found its way into our paper of that day, strangely enough, as leaded matter, instead of a communication, as was intended, and hence the coincidence over which the Express glorifies so exultingly.

We shall guard against a recurrence of such statement in full the very next mornlaid over till Thursday. It found its way into

accidents in future by deal re carefully with voluntary contributors. pable as Mr. Cunard's services as an eal attache might be, we must decline avalurselves of any future assistance he may that to offer us, and beg to recommend him ofine himself to the columns of the Expret is well, too, that the public should under that we shall not in future publish such conjections as his unless they are exclusively to us.

Departure of Gen. Wool and Govite for California-Farewell Dejeuner ne Ste Nicholas.

Among the numerous passengers taken Oberday by the George Law, Captain J. McGowan, via wall and Panama, for Seu Francisco, not the lightner guished were the gallant Wool-who gees to Cale to take the con mand of the extreme western divise the United States army-and that veteran politiciacion ernor and ex Senator Foote, of Mississippi, who sept to the modern Ophir with a view ito make it hima: nent home and the scene of his future professionars. Both of those military and political veterans wentinaccompanied by any members of their families. arnor Fcote's family will join him next fall, we n. formed. A number of the personal friends of Wool accompassed him from his late residence is city, desirous, no coubt, by thus "seeing the last" old hero, (but for a time, se trust,) on this side th. tipent, to testify their appreciation of his public &. cations and social virtues, and their attachment o person of a valued friend, whom, perchance, they it ever cast eyes upon once more.

As there were a large number of General Wool's to putting up at the St. Nicholas-at which elegant :lishment the General had taken his temporary quarwho were desirous of having a parting rec t which they would have an opportunity the St. Nicholas, (Messrs, Treadwell & Acker,) with ate consideration got up an impromptu depasser, at to Gen. Wool, Gov. Foote, and some thirty or forty of c friends, were present, amongst whom were ex Compts Wright, ex Secretary Walker, Mesers. Vale, Loslie, B. enboff, &c., and a number of ladies. The company down at a little after twelve o'clock M., and after dising the elegant repast spread before them several to and sentiments were offered and received with a he

Mr. ex Comptroller Wright proposed as a sentimen Health and happiness attend the hero of Buena in the far off land to which his public duties call May he meet as warm hearts there as greet him here

This tonet was received with enthusiastic applause Gen. Wool responded in a few appropriate and feeling remarks. Gon Foote also proposed some as ments appropriate to the occasion.

At ten o'clock P. M the company parted, af er ancharge of faresell salutations, and many aspirations the health, happiness and success of the two distinguis toyageurs, who at once proceeded to the pier at the foot Warren street, where the steamship George Law lay, companied by Mr. ex Secretary Walker, ex Comptro Wright, Mr. Leslie, of Troy, and one or two other fries Their arrival alongside the steamboat was apparently t noticed amid the bustle and confusion ever atten open the separture of a California bound vessel. Gene sel by the above named gentlemen, and were at or parative retirement until the hour appointed for saill. No demonstration of any moment seemed to indicate consciousness upon the part of the numerous passenge that they were to have such distinguished fellow-royage with them on their route to the auriferous regions of a extreme West. Some few leading democrate—amost others Augustus Schell, McMurray, &c., &c.,—weath board to bid Ged speed to their staunch fellew democrate before starting on their long voyage.

An exceedingly large number left yesterday in he

An exceedingly large number lett yestering in the George Law. Very many of them seemed like Calorians on their way back, after perhaps a temporar on journ on this coast, attracted bither either by beinom or pleasure. Then, too, there were many of the fat sex, accompanied by fathers, husbands, and brothers, a the case might be, the majority bound on their apprently first trip across the Isthmus. The ladies, as a mater of course, wept freely as they leaned over the biwarks saing upon the friends who stood upon the whart waving handkerchiefs and making other signs o encou-regement to their departing friends or relatives. Indeed, many thin young gentlemen also looked vey damp about the face; whilst stout, bardy-looking indisduals, to esponse to some sign and grimace from their "chame on the pier, would precipitately cover their countenesses with bandanes, or California blankets, making believe to cry, and would in a moment burst out in steltorian horselaughs, to the entire relish of their cou-rades, and the erident discomfort of the aforesal rades, and the evicent discomfort of the aforesal young ladies and gentlemen. Then, too, every one was in a dreadful hurry to get on board, as if, had they lost a minute, the vessel would lave gone off and left them bahind. Then, too, drays, artswagons, and carriages, would get into a seemingly isextricable entanglement, amid a choice interchange of conpliments between their respective Phietons; and women with bandboxes, and other feminine appurtenance deemed indispensable by the fair sex when about to travel. would give themselves up as lost, amid the din, confe and tearing about, inseparable from the occasion and the event. Femebow or another, the ladies would menage get loose, the piles of boxes, bales, trunks and cases that leaped the pier side would be hoisted and stowed a way and all would be ready for the word to "Cast away !"

These are but a few of the peculiarities, or, as some might term them the desagremens, connected with em-barking upon California bound steamboats; but where such a number embark by each vesses they cannot very well be avoided. However, all the passengers and freight were on board the George Law at about the usual hour, and she then cust off her moorings, fired a farewell st ute, sipped down the stream, and was soon lost sight of in the dense fog which covered the bay, in consequence of below. Had the weather yesterday been less unpleasant no doubt a large consourse would have assembled at the pler to witness the departure of those eminent citizens eneral Wool and ex-Governor Foots.

CHESTER JENNINGS, ESQ.

This gentleman, long known to our citizens and travelers as the keeper of the late City Hotel in Broadway, died on Friday morning, 20th inst., at the Astor House. He had been previously ill about two weeks. On his decease, during his temporary so ourn here, his late esidence having been in Connecticut, the flag of the Astor House was hoisted at half mast. Mr. Jennings, who at the time of his death was near

ixty years of age, was a native of Connecticut, the family of the Jennings having been among the early settlers of that State, and of Anglo Saxon origin. The subject of this notice came in his youth to this city in quest of employment, and engaged as one of the servants in the U:y Hotel, then kept by Solomon Gibson. His intelligence and application caused Mr. Gibson to promote him to the and application caused Mr. vice in to promote him to the station of head waiter in the dining room, and afterwards to take charge of the barroom and the office of the hotel. Mr. Gibson having left the establishment and taken the Merchants' Hotel, in Wall street, about the year 1816, the owners of the City Hotel, the late Erra Works and John Jacob Astor, induced Mr. Jennings to become the lessee and keeper, and under his management the City His assistant, Mr. Willard, from his remarkable tact, courtesy and profound memory of men and things, did much to add to the reputation of the house. Having acquired a competency, Mr Jennings, who always led an unmarried life, retired from the hotel business and visited Europe; but during his absence financial difficulties occur red in this country, and the fortune which he had acquired by years of industry and application, having been invest-ed in United States Bank and other unfortunate stocks, was mostly swept away. Returning to the United States, he was induced by Mr. Astor to resume the management of the hotel, and uniting with with his former assistant, Mr. Willard, who had retired also from the business and become a resident of Massa